CURTIS'S

BOTANICAL MAGAZINE;

OR,

Flower-Garden Displayed:

IN WHICH

The most Ornamental FOREIGN PLANTS, cultivated in the Open Ground, the Green-House, and the Stove, are accurately represented in their natural Colours.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

Their Names, Class, Order, Generic and Specific Characters, according to the celebrated LINNÆUS; their Places of Growth, and Times of Flowering:

TOGETHER WITH

THE MOST APPROVED METHODS OF CULTURE.

A W O R K

Intended for the Use of such LADIES, GENTLEMEN, and GARDENERS, as wish to become scientifically acquainted with the Plants they cultivate.

BY *JOHN SIMS*, M.D.

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL AND LINNEAN SOCIETIES.

VOL. XLII.

The FLOWERS, which grace their native beds,
Awhile put forth their blushing heads,
But, e'er the close of parting day,
They wither, shrink, and die away:
But THESE, which mimic skill hath made,
Nor scorched by suns, nor killed by shade,
Shall blush with less inconstant hue,
Which ART at pleasure can renew. LLOYD.

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SHOUT
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N 1726

Pub by S Curtis Walworth May 1 1815

F Sansom Sc

CRATÆGUS INDICA. INDIAN HAWTHORN.

Class and Order.

ICOSANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Petala* 5. *Bacca* infera diſperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CRATÆGUS *indica;* foliis ovatis acuminatis ſerratis ſempervirentibus, racemis terminalibus, pedunculis calycibuſque tomentoſis, bracteis ſubulatis.

CRATÆGUS *indica;* foliis lanceolatis ſerratis, caule inermi, corymbis ſquamoſis. *Sp. Pl.* 683. *Willd.* 2. *p.* 1005.

DESCR. *Stem* upright, ſhrubby, with ſmooth dark-brown bark, branched upwards: *Leaves* evergreen, ovate, acuminate, ſerrate, narrowed downwards, petiolated: upper ſurface ſhining and dark-green, lower pale and reticulated. *Stipules* two, ſubulate, within the petiole, ſoon falling off. *Flowers* in terminal racemes, white. *Bracteæ* ſubulate, erect. *Peduncles* and *calyxes* tomentoſe: the latter ſuperior, campanulate, with long erect ſubulate teeth; and, what is remarkable, after the flower fades, it eaſily ſeparates from the crown of the germen. *Petals* five, oblong-ovate, acuminate, nerved. *Filaments* erect, inſerted into the tube of the calyx, at firſt white, changing to a bright red: *Anthers* yellow, didymous. The *germen*, which is ſmall and nearly round, is covered with the ſame kind of tomentum as that part of the calyx which ſeparates from it; but this does not turn red as on the calyx. We have not ſeen the fruit, but the *germen* is bilocular, and contains at leaſt two ovula in each cell. *Styles* two, erect, longer than the ſtamens: *ſtigmas* capitate.

From the uncertainty in the number of the ſtyles, and of the diviſions of the fruit, Sir JAMES EDWARD SMITH, in his Flora Britannica,

Britannica, has reduced the four Linnean genera of CRATÆGUS, SORBUS, MESPILUS, and PYRUS into two; omitting the two former names, and retaining only MÆSPILUS and PYRUS. The new edition of the Hortus Kewenſis retains the four genera; and, as without ſeeing the fruit, we ſhould be at a loſs whether to arrange our plant under MESPILUS or PYRUS, we think it ſafeſt to leave it as we find it. In habit, our plant has conſiderable affinity with PYRUS *Amelanchier* and *Botryapium*.

Native of the Eaſt-Indies and China. Requires the protection of the greenhouſe. Our drawing was made from a plant communicated by Mr. R. SWEET, from the Stockwell Nurſery. We received it alſo from Mr. JAMES DICKSON, of Acre-Lane. Flowers in April, May, and June.

N. 1727.

Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth May 1. 1815.

PSORALEA APHYLLA. LEAFLESS PSORALEA.

Claſs and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. longitudine Leguminis. *Stam.* diadelpha. *Legumen* monoſpermum, ſubroſtratum, evalve.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PSORALEA *aphylla;* foliis ternatis ſimplicibuſque deciduis, ſtipulis lanceolatis acutis flores verſus ſubimbricatis perſiſtentibus.

PSORALEA *aphylla;* foliis caulinis rameiſque ternatis et ſimplicibus, ramulorum nullis, ſtipulis ſubimbricatis. *Jacq. Hort. Schoenb.* 2. *p.* 51. *t.* 223. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 223. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 4. *p.* 375.

PSORALEA *aphylla;* foliis nullis, ſtipulis ovatis ſeſſilibus adpreſſis acutis. *Amæn. Acad.* 6.

PSORALEA *aphylla;* foliis nullis, ſtipulis mucronatis breviſſimis verſus flores ſubimbricatis. *Mant.* 450.

GENISTA ſpartium cæruleum Cap. Bon. Spei. *Breyn. Cent. t.* 25.

This ſhrub, though named *aphylla*, or *leafleſs*, is by no means without leaves; but, when young, has both trifoliate and ſimple leaves, which fall off, and are ſeldom again renewed; what appear like ſmall leaves upon the flowering branches, as repreſented in our figure, are not conſidered as ſuch, but as *ſtipules*, or more properly, perhaps, as *bractes*. The *ſtems* of PSORALEA *aphylla* are ſlender, and the extremities of the branches bend down with the weight of the flowers, in a graceful manner.

A greenhouſe ſhrub. Native of the Cape of Good-Hope. Flowers with us from May to July. Cultivated in the royal garden at Hampton-Court, ſo long ago as 1690. Our drawing was taken from a fine ſpecimen in the conſervatory of Meſſrs. LEE and KENNEDY, early in May.

N/728.

Pub. By W. Curtis Watworth, 1 1816.

F. Sansom Sc.

SALVIA AZUREA. AZURE-FLOWERED SAGE.

Class and Order.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. subcampanulatus, 2-labiatus: labio superiore 3-dentato. *Cor.* ringens. *Filamenta* transverse pedicello affixa.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SALVIA *azurea*; foliis lineari-lanceolatis inferioribus extrorsum serratis cauleque glabris, calyce pubescente breviſſime trifido. *Pursh Fl. Amer. Sept.* 19.
SALVIA *azurea. Lam. in diar. Hist. Nat.* 1. *p.* 469. *Encyc.* 6. *p.* 625. *Vahl Enum.* 1. *p.* 253. *Hort. Kew. Epit. inter addenda.*
SALVIA *acuminatissima. Venten. Hort. Cels.* 50. *t.* 50.
SALVIA *angustifolia. Michaux Flor. Bor.-Amer.* 1. *p.* 15.
SALVIA *mexicana. Walt. Fl. Carol. p.* 65.

DESCR. *Stem* quadrangular, fluted, with rounded angles. *Leaves* lanceolate, narrowed at both extremities, distantly and unequally sawed, minutely ciliated at the edge, dark green on the upper surface, pale on the under. *Flowers* in terminal whorled spikes, whorls about six-flowered, looking one way. *Bractes* linear. *Pedicles* very short. *Calyx* striate, two-lipped: upper-lip minutely three-toothed: under-lip bifid: teeth acute. *Corolla* large: tube the length of the calyx: upper-lip short, emarginate, pubescent: under-lip three-lobed, dependent, smooth: middle lobe very large, crenulate. *Style* bearded quite up to the bifid *stigma*. A two-lobed *anther* at one end of the transverse *filament*, and a blue smooth gland at the other.

Native

Native of Georgia and South-Carolina, and ſaid to be a great favourite as a greenhouſe plant in the Northern States, where it grows to the height of ſeven or eight feet, and bears a profuſion of flowers.

It is inſerted among the addenda at the end of the Epitome of the Hortus Kewenſis, where it is ſaid to have been introduced in 1806, to be hardy, and to bloſſom in July and Auguſt.

We received the ſpecimen from which our drawing was made from Mr. LAMBERT's conſervatory, at Boyton, in full flower, in November laſt.

Curtis Walworth Aug.1.1815.

F. Bauer del.

CESTRUM FASTIGIATUM. HONEYSUCKLE CESTRUM.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. inferus, denticulatus. *Cor.* infundibuliformis. *Stamina* denticulo in medio, (edentulave). *Bacca* 1-locularis, polyſperma.

Specific Character and Synonym.

CESTRUM *faſtigiatum*; filamentis edentulis, pedunculis axillaribus elongatis, floribus in capitulum aggregatis, corollæ limbo revoluto.

CESTRUM *faſtigiatum*; filamentis edentulis; floribus in pedunculis axillaribus et elongatis ſuperne aggregatis. *Jacq. Hort. Schoenb.* 3. *p.* 44. *t.* 330.

CESTRUM *faſtigiatum* differs from *diurnum*, chiefly in the great length of the peduncle, which is equal to, or ſometimes longer than the leaf, and in the flowers being moſtly collected into a capitulum, ſomewhat in the manner of the Honeyſuckle. They are white and ſweet-ſcented both by night and day. The number of ſtamens and of the laciniæ of the corolla is very uncertain, varying from four to ſix.

According to JACQUIN's deſcription, the berries are black, with a violet-coloured pulp, but his figure repreſents them externally blue.

We have ſeen ſpecimens of this ſpecies in the herbariums of Sir JOSEPH BANKS and of Mr. LAMBERT; and in both placed along with *diurnum*, from which it appears to us ſufficiently diſtinct.

Native of the Weſt-Indies. With us an inhabitant of the ſtove. Our drawing was made from a flowering ſpecimen communicated by Mr. GEORGE GRAVES, from Mrs. WILSON's collection at Iſlington, in November laſt.

Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth, May 1. 1816

F. Parsons del

AGERATUM CŒLESTINUM. BLUE-FLOWERED AGERATUM.

Clafs and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS.

Generic Character.

Receptaculum nudum. *Pappus* paleis 5, ſubariſtatis, nunc coalitis obſoletiſve. *Cal.* oblongus, duplici foliolorum ſubæqualium ſerie. *Cor.* 4—5-fidæ.

Specific Character.

AGERATUM *cæleſtinum*; hiſpidulum, foliis ovato-acuminatis triplinerviis dentato-ſerratis integerrimiſque, pappo monophyllo obtuſe dentato.

According to the uſual generic character of AGERATUM, the pappus of the ſeed ſhould conſiſt of four or five ſubulate paleæ; but in our plant the *pappus* is ſmall and cup-like, with five obtuſe, nearly obſolete teeth, the *limb* of the corolla is five-cleft and rolled back: *ſtigmas* very long, club-ſhaped, erect. In habit, and in every other reſpect, it correſponds ſo exactly with AGERATUM, that we have thought it right to continue it with that genus, notwithſtanding the remarkable difference of the pappus. This part, indeed, appears to be liable to vary in the different ſpecies of this genus. In the Bankſian Herbarium we obſerve there is one, in which the paleæ of the pappus are nearly obſolete, but not united as in this.

The native country of this lively herbaceous perennial is unknown to us. It was firſt obſerved in a garden at Briſtol, but its origin could not be learnt. Hitherto it has been preſerved through the winter in the greenhouſe; but when planted out in the open ground, it ſeemed to thrive beſt where it was not much expoſed to the ſun.

It is a tall plant, rising to the height of about four feet. Flowers fragrant, of that ſpecies of ſcent which reſembles bitter almonds. We do not find that this plant has been before noticed by any author.

Communicated by A. B. LAMBERT, Eſq. from his collection at Boyton.

Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth. May 1.1.

JASMINUM REVOLUTUM. CURLED-FLOWERED YELLOW JASMINE.

Clafs and Order.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. hypocrateriformis, 5—8-fida. *Bacca* dicocca. *Semina* ſolitaria arillata.

Specific Character.

JASMINUM *revolutum*; foliis omnibus pinnatis, paniculis oppoſitifoliis, laciniis corollæ revolutis.

DESCR. *Branches* flexuoſe, ſomewhat angular. *Leaves* alternate, on long channelled footſtalks, all pinnate, having two or three pair and an odd one of ovate leaflets, quite entire, acute, a little oblique, paler and veined underneath, the two upper pair cloſe to the terminal leaflet, the lower pair diſtant. *Flowers* panicled, yellow, very ſweet-ſcented, ſubterminal, and oppoſed to the leaf. *Calyx* cup-ſhaped, with five or ſix very ſmall erect ſharp-pointed teeth. *Tube* of the *corolla* grooved, ſhorter than the *limb*, which is five or ſix-cleft; *laciniæ* obovate, rolled back. *Anthers* large, tongue-ſhaped, erect-incumbent, *i. e.* affixed to the filament by the back, but ſtill ſtanding upright.

For this hitherto undeſcribed ſpecies of Jaſmine, which promiſes to be a great acquiſition to our gardens, we are beholden to the lady of the Right Hon. CHARLES LONG, who obligingly ſent us ſpecimens from her garden, at Bromley-Hill, in Kent. The plant was imported from China, and bloomed the firſt time in the ſpring of 1814. At the preſent time (April) though only about a foot high, it has twelve bunches of very fragrant flowers. It has been hitherto kept in the conſervatory, in a ſmall pot of light earth and loam.

Pub by S. Curtis Wilworth. May 1 1825.

BROMELIA PYRAMIDALIS. PYRAMIDAL-FLOWERED BROMELIA.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 3-fidus, ſuperus. *Petala* 3. *Squama* nectarifera ad baſin petali. *Pericarpium* 3-loculare.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

BROMELIA *pyramidalis*; foliis lanceolatis acuminatis ſpinoſo-ciliatis, ſcapo infra flores nudos bracteato: bracteis lanceolato-ovatis integerrimis coloratis.
BROMELIA pyramidata aculeis nigris. *Plum. Gen.* 46. *Ic.* 62.?
BROMELIA *nudicaulis*. *Sp. Pl.* 409.? *Willd.* 2. *p.* 9.?

DESCR. *Leaves* all radical, lanceolate with a lengthened point, edged with ſmall brown ſpines, involute, and embracing one another at the baſe. A ſimple *ſcape* riſes from the boſom of the leaves, clothed below the flowers with large, concave, ovate-lanceolate, ſpathe-like, entire, bractes, of a fine roſe-colour, which turns brown with age. Above the bractes the flowers grow in a thyrſe-like ſpike, naked (*i. e.* without any bractes intermixed). *Germen* inferior, nearly cylindrical, trilocular, with many ovula in each cell, affixed in two rows to a central *receptacle*. *Style* the length of the ſtamens: *ſtigma* tripartite; the laciniæ bright violet, twiſted together, ſo as to reſemble a ſcrew-like capitate ſtigma. *Calyx* tripartite; ſegments linear, connivent, erect. Both it and the germen are covered with a white, mealy powder. *Corolla* three-petaled: *petals* erect, with linear claws longer than the calyx: *limb* ſhort, ovate, acute, patent, the edges ſoon rolling inwards. The colour a fine ſcarlet, tinged on the inſide with violet, more intenſe at the tips. *Filaments* ſix, inſerted into the baſe of the calyx. *Anthers* yellow, linear, incumbent.

This

This plant has great reſemblance to the figure of PLUMIER, above quoted, from which LINNÆUS probably adopted his *nudicaulis*; yet we dare not conſider them as certainly the ſame; and, at all events, the name of *nudicaulis* is ſo very inapplicable to a plant that has no ſtalk, but a ſcape only, and that too clothed at the inferior part with large bractes, that the original one of PLUMIER ſeems every way preferable. In the Bankſian Muſeum, there is a drawing of a nearly-related ſpecies, to which LINNÆUS's name of *nudicaulis* is applied. The flowers of this are much ſmaller and white, and the leaves are truncated with a ſmall acumen.

In our ſpecimen, the ſcape did not riſe ſo as to elevate the flowers above the bractes, perhaps from a deficiency of heat: in one which flowered earlier, the ſpike was more lax, and the flowers, after defloreſcence, became patent; calyx, corolla, and ſtamens, perſiſtent.

This plant, like ſome others, both in this genus and in TILLANDSIA, holds a quantity of water in the bottom of the leaves; which, it has been aſſerted, they are never found without, even in the hotteſt weather, in a tropical country.

Communicated by the lady of the Right Hon. GEORGE ROSE, from Cuffnells, where it flowered two ſucceſſive years, in February and March. The mother plant was received from Rio de Janeiro ſome years ago, and threw off ſeveral offsets before it flowered, which have been treated the ſame as the pine apple, till of a good ſize for flowering, when the pot was taken out of the bark and placed upon a ſhelf in the ſtove.

Pub. by S. Curtis. Walworth May 1. 1815.

BEAUFORTIA DECUSSATA. SPLENDID BEAUFORTIA.

Class and Order.

POLYADELPHIA ICOSANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Staminium phalanges 5, petalis oppositæ. *Antheræ* basi insertæ: apice bifidæ: lobis deciduis! *Caps.* 3-locularis, monosperma, connata et inclusa calycis tubo incrassato basi adnato (ramo). BROWN.

Specific Character.

BEAUFORTIA *decussata*; foliis oppositis decussatis ovatis ovalibusve multinervibus, phalangium unguibus longissimis; filamentis radiantibus. *Brown in Hort. Kew. ed. alt. v.* 4. *p.* 418.

The BEAUFORTIA *decussata*, when covered with blossoms, is a very splendid shrub. As in MELALEUCA, the flowers are produced a little below the divisions of the branches. They entirely surround the stem, and are not confined to one side, as in CALOTHAMNUS, No. 1506. *Calyx* inferior, top-shaped, incurved: *limb* five-cleft: segments awl-shaped, the length of the petals. *Corolla* five-petaled, green: *petals* concave, rounded, sides overlapping one another, inserted into the margin of the tube of the calyx. *Stamens* polyadelphous. *Filaments* collected into five bundles: the claws, or connected parts, much longer than the corolla, the free parts divaricate or radiated, not half the length of the claws. But the principal character on which the genus is founded, is afforded by the *anthers*: these are not incumbent, as in MELALEUCA, but are inserted by the base, are two-lobed: *lobes* more or less divaricate at the point, and deciduous. When fallen off, they appear like little extinguishers, discharging

discharging the pollen from the lower end. The *germen* is hairy, very small; *style* long and twisted in different directions; *stigma* acute. Above the germen and below the insertion of the filaments, is a considerable cavity filled with honey, and closed above by a tuffuck of white hairs, growing from the base of each bundle of filaments. Most of the flowers appeared to be males, few of them having any observable style. The flowers are axillary, and for the most part grow in pairs; but only one of them occupies the centre of the leaf, the other being as it were supernumerary and placed on one side. *Leaves* ovate, rigid, acute, recurved, underneath pale, about five-nerved, dotted with transfucent glands.

Native of the south-west coast of New-Holland, where it was discovered by Robert Brown, Esq. Flowers with us in March, April, and May. Requires the protection of a greenhouse. Propagated by cuttings.

The name was given in honour of the Duchess of Beaufort, an early encourager of the science of Botany. Her grace possessed a flourishing botanic garden at her seat, at Badminton, in Gloucestershire, in the time of Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. to the richness of which in rare exotics, the herbarium of that celebrated naturalist, still preserved in the British Museum, bears frequent testimony.

Communicated by Mr. James Dickson, Nurseryman, in Acre-Lane, Clapham-Common, and late gardener to Robert Thornton, Esq.

The first figure shows the anther in its perfect state; the second the same, with the lobes separating and falling off; the third the germen and style; the fourth the tuffuck of hairs at the base of the claw of the bundle of filaments.

CALEA LOBATA. YELLOW-FLOWERED CALEA, or HALBERD-WEED.

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS.

Generic Character.

Recept. paleaceum. *Pappus* pilosus. *Cal.* imbricatus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CALEA *lobata;* corymbis congestis, foliis alternis: superioribus ovato-lanceolatis, inferioribus dentato-hastatis sinuato-serratis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 1795. *Swartz Prod.* 113. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 4. *p.* 516.

CALEA *lobata. Sp. Pl.* 1207. *Hort. Cliff.* 405. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 4.

CONYZA arborescens lutea folio trifido. *Plum. Ic.* 96.

SANTOLINA erecta subhirsuta, foliis serratis, hastatis s. simplicibus et utrinque porrectis, floribus comosis [corymbosis?]. *Brown Jam.* 315.

VIRGA AUREA major, s. Doria folio sinuato hirsuto. *Sloane Jam.* 125. *Hist.* 1. *p.* 260. *t.* 152. *f.* 4.

HALBERT-WEED. *Lunan Hort. Jam.*

The CALEA *lobata* is a native of Jamaica, and requires the heat of the stove to bring it to perfection; and being a large plant, and possessed of few attractions, will seldom be thought deserving the room that it must necessarily occupy there. It is, however, a plant of considerable interest, having been found to afford a most valuable remedy against the fatal fevers of St. Nevis, as our friend Mr. LAMBERT, from whose collection at Boyton it was communicated to us in November last, was informed by JAMES TOBIN, Esq. who sent him the seed from which our plant was raised.

BROWN, in his Natural History of Jamaica, observes, that "it is an excellent bitter, and was in his time much used in America, where a spirituous infusion of the tops was generally kept in most plantations, and often administered as an active warm stomachic." LUNAN, in his Hortus Jamaicensis, also speaks of it as a noble vulnerary, and says that it stops all sort of fluxes.

Introduced by Dr. WILLIAM HOUSTOUN, before 1733, and cultivated by PHILIP MILLER; but most probably soon disappeared.

Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth June 1, 1815

CARDAMINE ASARIFOLIA. KIDNEY-LEAVED LADIES-SMOCK.

Class and Order.

TETRADYNAMIA SILIQUOSA.

Generic Character.

Siliqua linearis marginibus truncatis: valvis planis enervibus (elastice sæpius dissilientibus), dissepimento angustioribus. BROWN, *in Hort. Kew.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CARDAMINE *asarifolia;* foliis simplicibus reniformibus. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 4. *p.* 102.

CARDAMINE *asarifolia;* foliis simplicibus subcordatis. *Sp. Pl.* 913. *Willd.* 3. *p.* 482. *Persoon Syn.* 2. *p.* 195. *Allioni Piedem. n.* 948. *Crantz Cruc.* 128.

CARDAMINE montana, Asari folio. *Tournef. Inst. p.* 225.

NASTURTIUM montanum, asari folio. *Bocc. Sicil.* 5. *t.* 3. *Herm. Parad.* 203, cum Icone. *Raj. Hist.* 816.

NASTURTIUM alpinum, palustre rotundifolium, radice serpente. *Moris. Hist.* 2. *p.* 224.

This rare alpine plant was communicated by Mr. SWEET, late of the Stockwell nursery. It is a native of the Italian Alps, and occurs plentifully in the rocky beds of the torrents at the foot of Mount Cenis.

A hardy perennial, flowers in May, June, and July. Said in the former edition of AITON's Hortus Kewensis to have been introduced into this country in 1775, by ANTHONY CHAMIER, Esq. but in the new edition, it is observed to have been cultivated in 1710; being one of the plants recorded to have been delivered to the Royal Society from the garden belonging to the Apothecaries Company at Chelsea. But it is the fate of most alpine plants, to be soon lost, unless particular care be taken to preserve them.

All the CARDAMINES possess an antiscorbutic quality; and this species is said by ALLIONI to be much used in the cure of scurvy, in the districts where it abounds.

As this grows naturally in wet places, it should, in the summer time, have plenty of water; or the pot in which it is planted should constantly stand in a pan of water.

ZANTHORHIZA APIIFOLIA. PARSLEY-LEAVED ZANTHORHIZA, or YELLOW-ROOT.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 0. *Petala* 5. *Nectaria* 5, pedicellata. *Capſ.* plurimæ, monoſpermæ.

Specific Name and Synonyms.

ZANTHORHIZA *apiifolia. Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 2. *p.* 199. *L'Herit. Stirp. Nov.* 79. *t.* 38. *Perſoon Syn.* 341. *Michaux Fl. Bor.-Am.* 1. *p.* 186. *Purſh Fl. Am. Sept.* 222.
XANTHORHIZA *apiifolia. Mart. Mill. Dict.*
XANTHORHIZA *ſimpliciſſima. Marſhall Arbuſt.* 168.

The ZANTHORHIZA, of which only one ſpecies is known, is an elegant little ſhrub; native of Carolina and Georgia; and conſequently, though conſidered as hardy, is liable to be killed by ſevere froſt. As it takes up but little room, it may be admitted into the conſervatory, where it appears to more advantage, being liable to be overlooked among ſhrubs of larger ſtature.

Its yellow root, from which it takes its name, has been ſuppoſed to offer a uſeful dye; but we do not find that it has hitherto been applied to uſe. Indeed, products affording a yellow colour are ſo common, that, unleſs it ſhould be aſcertained to poſſeſs ſome ſuperior advantages, it will moſt probably continue to be overlooked.

The flowers of this plant, though not ſhewy, are curious; the *nectarium* conſiſting of five pedicled double glands, inſerted between the laciniæ of the corolla; and which might be taken for ſo many didymous anthers. JUSSIEU, who ſeldom admits of LINNÆUS's nectaria, conſiders theſe parts as the petals, and what we have, with moſt others, denominated *corolla*, he calls *calyx*. And in the ſame way JUSSIEU interprets many other genera, belonging to the family of *ranunculaceæ*, to which order ZANTHORHIZA is referred.

Firſt diſcovered by JOHN BARTRAM in Georgia. Introduced into this country about the year 1766, by JOHN BUSH, Eſq. Flowers in February, March, and April. Communicated by Mr. GEORGE GRAVES.

Fig. 1, *two of the* nectaries, *magnified, ſhewing their poſition with reſpect to the petal.* Fig. 2, germens, *natural ſize.* Fig. 3, *one of the ſame, magnified.* Fig. 4, *a* nectarium, *magnified.*

Pub by S Curtis Walworth Jan 1st

ELÆOCARPUS CYANEUS. BLUE-FRUITED ELÆOCARPUS.

Claſs and Order.

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Cor.* 5-petala, lacera. *Anthera* apice bivalvi. *Drupa* nucleo criſpo.

Specific Character and Synonym.

ELÆOCARPUS *cyaneus*; foliis ſparſis lanceolatis ſerratis reticulato-venoſis, racemis confertifloris.
ELÆOCARPUS *cyaneus*. *Hort. Kew. Epit.* inter addenda.

Fine flowering ſpecimens of this beautiful ſhrub, in a living ſtate, were tranſmitted to our draughtſman from Fonthill, by Mr. MILNE, laſt ſummer. But as we had no opportunity of ſeeing them, except in a dried ſtate in the Herbariums of Sir JOSEPH BANKS and Mr. LAMBERT, we can only obſerve, that the leaves are much narrower, more reticulated, and more acutely ſawed, than in *ſerratus*; in which they are rather crenate than ſerrate, in thoſe ſpecimens which we have ſeen. The flowers too are not nearly ſo diſtant on the racemes. The fruit of this ſpecies is globular, the ſize of a ſmall ſloe, and, as the name denotes, blue; but we have not heard that any has been as yet produced in this country.

Native of New-Holland. Flowers from June to Auguſt. Introduced in 1803. Requires the protection of a greenhouſe.

N^ro 1738

HEYNEA TRIJUGA. WALNUT-LIKE HEYNEA.

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-dentatus. *Petala* 5. *Nectarium* cylindricum, fauce antheriferum. *Germ.* biloculare, loculis dispermis, ovulorum insertio interior. *Caps.* supera, 1-locularis, 2-valvis, 1-sperma. *Sem.* arillata. *Embryo* inversus, perispermo destitutus. ROXB.

Specific Character.

HEYNEA *trijuga*; foliis impari-pinnatis trijugis, paniculis axillaribus longius pedunculatis. *Roxb. Plant. Corom. inedit.*

This fine tree is a native of Napaul, from whence the seeds were sent by Dr. BUCHANAN to the botanic garden at Calcutta. Dr. ROXBURGH remarks, that in seven years, a tree raised from seed was fifteen feet high, with much the habit of the walnut. Its time of flowering at Calcutta was in March, and the fruit ripened in October.

Our drawing was made at the Comptesse DE VANDE'S superb collection at Bayes-Water, where it flowered, near the window of the stove, in September 1814.

HEYNEA belongs to JUSSIEU'S natural order of *Meliæ*; and was named by Dr. ROXBURGH in honour of our friend, Dr. HEYNE, who has for many years paid great attention to the natural history of India; whither he has lately returned, in the Company's service. From his talents and industry we may expect much useful information.

How much the science of Botany is indebted to Dr. ROXBURGH, the splendid work on the Plants of the Coast of Coromandel,

Coromandel, publiſhed under the care of Sir JOSEPH BANKS, Bart. by the Eaſt-India Company, from drawings and deſcriptions preſented by him, bear ample teſtimony.

Dr. ROXBURGH has been long engaged upon a more extenſive work on the plants of India; in order to attend to the publication of which, he returned home laſt year, but in ſo infirm a ſtate of health, that death has unhappily prevented the accompliſhment of his wiſhes. We truſt, however, that the public will not be long deprived of the benefit of his labours; as we underſtand his work is left in a ſtate nearly ready for the preſs.

Pub by A. Hale Tidworth June 1 1815

DIANTHUS LEPTOPETALUS. NARROW-PETALLED PINK.

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. cylindricus, 1-phyllus, basi squamis 4. *Petala* 5, unguiculata. *Caps.* cylindrica, 1-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

** *Flores solitarii, plures in eodem caule.*

DIANTHUS *leptopetalus*; squamis calycinis ovatis subaristatis brevissimis, petalis lanceolatis lateribus revolutis subintegerrimis, foliis subulatis scabriusculis.

DIANTHUS *leptopetalus*; floribus solitariis, squamis calycinis ovatis acutis brevissimis, caule paucifloro, foliis subulatis, petalis lanceolatis integerrimis. *Willd. Enum. Hort. Berol.* 468.

DIANTHUS *pomeridianus. Bieb. Fl. Taur. Cauc.* 1. *p.* 329.

DESCR. *Stem* straight, two feet high or more, bearing only two or three flowers. *Leaves* subulate, channelled, rough at the margin: lower ones longer than the spaces between the knots, upper ones shorter. *Calycine scales* ovate, acuminate, with a short arista or mucro, membranaceous: inner pair broadest, four times shorter than the calyx. *Calyx* narrowed upwards, minutely striate the whole length, covered with a powdery pubescence, five-toothed. *Petals* nearly an inch long, lanceolate, rolled back and somewhat twisted, pointed, very slightly crenulate at the extremity, but not so evidently as in our figure, white above, tinged with a yellowish green underneath. *Stamens*, in our plant, shorter than germen, anthers imperfect. *Germen* half an inch long, club-shaped: *styles* erect: *stigmas*

ſtigmas long, erect, ſpirally twiſted, not revolute, villous. The flowers are very ſweet-ſcented in the morning.

We have little doubt but that this is the *leptopetalus* deſcribed by WILLDENOW, (in his Enumeration of the Plants of the Berlin Garden,) who obſerves, that it differs from *pomeridianus*, which has the calycine ſcales broader; the tube of the calyx evidently ſtriate at the upper part only; a ſtem bearing four or five flowers, which in our plant has only two or three; petals emarginate, not pointed as in this; and, laſtly, leaves much broader.

The figure of DIANTHUS *pomeridianus* in the Paradiſus Londinenſis, though in ſome reſpects different, we ſuſpect belongs to our preſent plant. Perhaps it is the male of the ſame ſpecies of which ours is the female; for that has no appearance of ſtigma, as ours had no perfect ſtamens.

Native of Mount Caucaſus. Flowers in July. Communicated by Meſſrs. LODDIGES and SONS, who raiſed it from ſeeds which they received from Vienna.

Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth June 1. 1815.

H Weddell Sc

DIANTHUS VIRGINEUS. VIRGIN PINK.

Claſs and Order.

DECANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. cylindricus, monophyllus: baſi ſquamis 4. *Petala* 5, unguiculata. *Capſ.* cylindrica, 1-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

** *Flores ſolitarii, plures in eodem caule.*

DIANTHUS *virgineus*; floribus ſolitariis, caulibus paucifloris, ſquamis calycinis breviſſimis obtuſiſſimis binis, petalis crenatis. *Smith in Linn. Tranſ.* 2. *p.* 302. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 630.

DIANTHUS *virgineus*; caule ſubunifloro, corollis, crenatis, ſquamis calycinis breviſſimis, foliis ſubulatis. *Sp. Pl.* 590. *Jacq. Auſtr.* 5. *p.* 34. *Tab. Append.* 15.

DIANTHUS *rupeſtris*; floribus ſolitariis, ſquamis calycinis obtuſiſſimis binis, petalis crenatis. *Linn. Suppl.* 240.

CARYOPHYLLUS ſylveſtris repens multiflorus. *Bauh. Pin.* 209.

DESCR. *Root* creeping. *Radical leaves* in tufts, linear, rigid, ſubpungent, channelled on the upper ſurface and keeled on the lower: *cauline leaves* ſimilar but wider, embracing the ſtem, erect near the baſe, ſpreading upwards; about five pair below the firſt branches. *Stem,* in cultivation, from one to two feet high. *Bracteæ* or *calycine ſcales* two, ovate, adpreſſed to the calyx, very obtuſe, four times ſhorter than the *Calyx*, which is nearly cylindrical, a little pointed, five-toothed. *Petals* five, ſometimes ſix, broad-wedge-ſhaped, toothed at the end, but quite entire at the ſides, naked. *Stamens* included: *ſtigmas* long exſerted, revolute.

We

We received this ſpecies from Meſſrs. Loddiges and Sons, in June 1814, who informed us that they raiſed it from ſeeds ſent from Vienna, under the name of Dianthus *ſylveſtris*. It appears to us to be evidently the *virgineus*, as deſcribed by Sir James E. Smith, in the Tranſactions of the Linnean Society, and figured by Jacquin, in his Flora Auſtriaca. But the ſpecies of this genus vary extremely, according to the ſoil and ſituation. In our plant, we have always found the calycine ſcales to be only two; but it is very probable, that in a ſtony poor ſoil, when the peduncles are leſs lengthened, the bractes (of which, in the cultivated plants, there are one or two pair diſtant from the calyx) may become cloſely applied; and thus the number of ſcales may be increaſed to four, or even to ſix.

In Willdenow's deſcription of Dianthus *virgineus*, the calycine ſcales are deſcribed in one part as acute, and immediately afterwards as orbiculate.

A hardy perennial, more likely to be injured by wet than by cold.

ZAMIA PYGMÆA. LEAST ZAMIA.

Class and Order.

DIŒCIA POLYANDRIA.

Generic Character.

MASC. *Amentum* ſtrobiliforme. *Cal.* ſquama obovata. *Cor.* 0. *Antheræ* globoſæ, rima dehiſcentes, in ſquama ſeſſiles.

FEM. *Ament.* ſtrobiliforme. *Cal.* ſquamæ peltatæ. *Cor.* 0. *Germina* 2. *Styli* 0. *Baccæ* 2, 1-ſpermæ.

Specific Character.

ZAMIA *pygmæa*; glaberrima, foliolis ſubdecemjugis ovatis obliquis imbricatis apice ferrulatis, ſtipite tereti, amento ovato nutante.

DESCR. Male plant. *Fronds* abruptly pinnate, about a ſpan long, on rounded footſtalks: *leaflets* not entirely oppoſite, ovate, with the upper margin ſtraighter and ferrulate about one-third down from the point: lower more curved and ferrulate half way, thence to the baſe quite entire, ſhining, attached to the rachis by a cartilaginous articulation, about ten pair, ſo cloſe together as ſomewhat to overlap one another: rachis double grooved on the upper, rounded on the under ſide. *Amentum* ovate, on a ſhort thick peduncle turned to one ſide: ſcales obſoletely hexagonal, bearing a number of globular white anthers on the under and lower ſides, ſome of which, when the flower is perfect, appear at the crevices between the ſcales. The female plant we have not ſeen.

LINNÆUS, in his Fragments of Natural Orders, inſerted both ZAMIA and CYCAS with the *Palmæ*; but, in his Syſtem, he arranged them with the *Filices*; in which family they were retained by JUSSIEU. PERSOON and BROWN make a diſtinct order of them, under the name of *Cycadeæ*.

Communicated by Meſſrs. LODDIGES and SONS, flowering early in May. An imported plant; native of the Weſt-Indies.

The

The propagation of PALMS in general is very difficult. Some ſpecies of Zamia and Cycas may indeed be increaſed by diviſion; but of forty-two ſpecies of Palms, including *cycadeæ*, under cultivation, at the preſent time, in the ſtoves of Meſſrs. LODDIGES and SONS, not more than nine can be propagated in this way; the reſt muſt all be raiſed from ſeeds, which ſhould be ſown as ſoon as gathered, or imported alive from the tropical climes of which they are natives. We are alſo informed by Mr. GEORGE LODDIGES, that the whole family likes a ſandy light ſoil, which will not retain the water, but ſuffer it to drain off freely: and that their heads ſhould be kept in a warm humid atmoſphere. But every attempt to keep up the heat of the ſtove to a ſtated degree, he conſiders as abſurd, as even the hotteſt climates vary extremely; and their ſtoves at Hackney not unfrequently have a temperature of 120° and as low as 60°, in the ſame day; and this change is ſo far from injuring their inhabitants, that theſe are manifeſtly benefited thereby.

SESELI DIVARICATUM. SHINING SESELI.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Umbellæ globosæ. *Involucrum* nullum, vel foliolo uno alterove. *Fructus* ovatus striatus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SESELI *divaricatum*; caule ramosissimo divaricato, foliis bipinnatifidis: laciniis lanceolatis incisis, involucris nullis: involucellis linearibus. *Pursh Flor. Am. Sept.* 732. *Suppl.*
SESELI *lucidum*. *Fraser's Catal.* 1813.

Had we not seen a specimen of this plant, marked by Mr. PURSH himself, in Mr. LAMBERT'S Herbarium; the observation of this Botanist, that it "resembles SESELI *tortuosum* very much," would have led us to doubt if it could possibly be his *divaricatum*, as it appears to us to resemble nothing less than *tortuosum*. In the small plants that we have seen cultivated in pots, the stem is not much branched, nor are the few branches very divaricate.

We should have preferred the name of *lucidum*, under which it was offered to sale in Mr. FRASER'S Catalogue, and which we imagine was given it by Mr. NUTTALL, by whom it was first introduced into this country.

The flowers have a sweet scent, resembling that of the Starch Hyacinth.

Perhaps a hardy Perennial. Native of Upper Louisiana.

Communicated by Messrs. J. and J. FRASER, of Sloane-Square.

Pub by S Curtis Mar

H Weddell

PULMONARIA DAVURICA. DAURIAN LUNG-WORT.

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. infundibuliformis, fauce pervia. *Cal.* priſmatico-pentagonus.

Specific Character.

PULMONARIA *davurica*; foliis radicalibus ovatis petiolatis ſcabris, caulinis lineari-lanceolatis glabriuſculis, limbo corollæ cyathiformi.

DESCR. *Root* perennial or biennial. *Stem* angular, with rough angles, from a ſpan to a foot high, erect, branched towards the top. *Radical leaves* ovate, on long footſtalks, rough, with two or three nerves going from each ſide the midrib towards the point: *Cauline leaves* narrow-lanceolate, quite entire, ſcarcely rough, and ſometimes quite ſmooth. *Flowers* in nodding racemes, pale red, changing to bright blue. *Peduncles* hairy; *pedicles* about the length of the calyx. *Calyx* five-cleft, hairy, three or four times ſhorter than the *tube of the corolla*, which is cylindrical, ſomewhat flattened into four ſides: *limb* erect, cup-ſhaped. *Nectary* five hairy glands, firſt yellow, then changing to orange colour, in the faux of the corolla, but leaving it pervious. *Stamens* on very ſhort *filaments* inſerted into the tube: *Anthers* oblong, incumbent, within the tube. *Style* filiform, longer than the corolla: *Stigma* capitate, ſmall.

The glands in the faux of the corolla, and the exſerted ſtyle, approximate this ſpecies to the genus Symphytum.

Raiſed from ſeeds ſent from the Gorenki garden to Mr. LAMBERT, by Dr. FISCHER. Specimens of the ſame ſpecies are preſerved in PALLAS's Herbarium, now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. LAMBERT, with the name which we have adopted in the Profeſſor's own hand-writing; though it appears from a ſpecimen, ſent by him to Sir JOSEPH BANKS, that he once thought it might be the ſame with *anguſtifolia*, having that name, with a note of interrogation, written to it.

Flowers in May. Hardy. Propagated by ſeeds.

HALLERIA LUCIDA. AFRICAN FLY-HONEYSUCKLE.

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 3- f. 5-phyllus. *Cor.* 4-fida. *Bacca* ſupera, bilocularis, polyſperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HALLERIA *lucida*; foliis ovatis acuminatis ſerratis, corollis bilabiatis, calyce triphyllo, ſtaminibus exſertis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 310. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 4. *p.* 37.
HALLERIA *lucida*; foliis ovatis, corollis bilabiatis, calyce triphyllo. *Thunb. Nov. Act. Upſ.* 6. *p.* 39.
HALLERIA. *Hort. Cliff.* 323. *Fabric. Hort. Helmſ.* 389. *?*
HALLERIA *lucida. Sp. Pl.* 872. *Mart. Mill. Dict.*
LONICERA foliis lucidis acuminatis dentatis fructu rotundo. *Burm. Afric.* 244. *t.* 89. *f.* 2.

DESCR. *Stem* ſhrubby, four or five feet high, trichotomouſly branched. *Leaves* oppoſite, petiolated, dependent, oval-acuminate, ſerrate, ſhining, netted-veined, veins depreſſed on the upper ſurface, pale underneath. *Flowers* of a dull blood-colour, growing on the naked ſtems below the leaves, on aggregated, ſubverticillate nodding peduncles. *Calyx* perſiſtent, of one leaflet irregularly divided into three or four obtuſe lobes. *Corolla* irregular, tube an inch long, ſomewhat curved, funnel-ſhaped: limb bilabiate: the upper lobe emarginate, lateral ones very obtuſe, *lower lip* very ſhort, preſſed in underneath. *Stamens* four, equal-exſerted: *anthers* incumbent. Beſides the four perfect ſtamens, there is the rudiment of a fifth filament half the length of the tube, ſterile. *Germen* ſuperior, fleſhy, conical,

conical, bilocular: *Style* aſcendant, longer than the ſtamens: *Stigma* acute.

We have not ſeen the ripe fruit; according to FABRICIUS it is a ſoft ſucculent brown-black berry, crowned with the dried remains of the calyx; but it is very doubtful whether he deſcribes the ſame plant, though his account of the corolla correſponds well enough. The germen in our plant is evidently ſuperior, and could not therefore be crowned with the calyx, unleſs it increaſes at the baſe only and elevates the calyx in its progreſs.

The rudiment of the fifth filament, and the equal, exſerted ſtamens approximate this plant to the genus LONICERA, as a ſpecies of which BURMANN conſidered it.

Communicated by JOHN WALKER, Eſq. of Arno's-Grove, Southgate; flowering at the beginning of May. A greenhouſe ſhrub; propagated by cuttings. Cultivated by PHILIP MILLER, in 1752.

№ 1745

ACACIA DECIPIENS. PARADOXICAL ACACIA.

Claſs and Order.

POLYGAMIA MONŒCIA.

Generic Character.

HERMAPHROD. *Cal.* 5-dentatus. *Cor.* 5-fida, ſeu 5-petala. *Stam.* 4—100. *Piſt.* 1. *Legum.* 2-valve.

MASC. *Cal.* 5-dentatus. *Cor.* 5-fida, ſ. 5-petala. *Stam.* 4—100.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ACACIA *decipiens*; foliis triangularibus paſſimque trapezoideis: angulo exteriore ſpinoſo; interiore glandulifero, ſtipulis ſetaceis caducis, ramulis glabris, capitulis ſolitariis 7—10-floris. *Brown in Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 5. *p.* 463.

MIMOSA *decipiens*; foliis triangulari-cuneiformibus ſparſis. *König in Ann. of Bot.* 1. *p.* 366.

ADIANTHUM *truncatum*; fronde ſimplici, pinnis alternis triangulári ſublunulatis anguloſis ſpinuloſis. *Burm. Fl. Ind. p.* 235. *t.* 66. *f.* 4.

ADIANTHUM indicum, foliis irregulariter triangulis ex Java. *D. Kleinhoff, ex Burmanno.*

ADIANTHUM *truncatum*; frondibus decompoſitis, foliolis pinnatis: pinnis alternis cuneatis ſubfalcatis truncatis integerrimis. *Linn. Syſt. Veg. ed.* 13. *p.* 790. *Reich. Sp. Pl.* 4. *p.* 432.

This curious ſhrub has been particularly deſcribed in the Annals of Botany, as above quoted, by our friend CHARLES KÖNIG, Eſq. by whom its ſpecific name was firſt given, which ſerves to commemorate a remarkable circumſtance in its hiſtory. The firſt notice taken of this plant was by Profeſſor N. L. BURMANN, who received it from a Mr. KLEINHOFF, as an ADIANTHUM,

ADIANTHUM, under which name he publiſhed it in his Flora Indica. From the Profeſſor it was adopted by LINNÆUS, and inſerted in the thirteenth edition of his Syſtema Vegetabilium, by MURRAY. The diſcovery of the real genus of this plant was made by the late JONAS DRYANDER, Eſq. who identified BURMANN's plant with a ſpecimen brought from the ſouth-weſt coaſt of New-Holland, by Mr. MENZIES, and aſcertained it to be a true MIMOSA, belonging to the diviſion, ſince ſeparated by WILLDENOW, under the name of ACACIA. This plant is a native of the ſouth-weſt coaſt of New-Holland, not of North-America, as at firſt ſtated in the Annals of Botany, but corrected in the errata. Whether Mr. KLEINHOFF really collected his ſpecimen in Java, as appears from BURMANN's account, is uncertain.

Communicated to us by JOHN WALKER, Eſq. from his highly intereſting collection, at Arno's-Grove. Introduced to the Kew-Garden in 1803, by Mr. PETER GOOD. Flowers from March to June. Propagated by cuttings.

CORRÆA SPECIOSA. RED-FLOWERED CORRÆA.

Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. campanulatus, 4-dentatus. *Cor.* 4-petala (vel adglutinatione 1-petala). *Capſ.* 4-locularis, 4-valvis, loculis 1-ſpermis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CORRÆA *ſpecioſa*; foliis ovalibus petiolatis ſinuato-denticulatis ſubtus ferrugineis, floribus erectis, calycibus edentulis.
CORRÆA *ſpecioſa. Epitome Hort. Kew. inter addenda. Bot. Rep.* 653. *Botan. Regiſt. n.* 26.
CORRÆA *rubra. Smith Exot. Bot. v.* 2. *p.* 26. ſine icone.

The whole plant, not excepting the corolla, is covered with a ſtellated pubeſcence, thicker and frequently ferrugineous on the underſide of the leaf. The tube of the corolla has four lines, which may be ſuppoſed to mark out the adheſion of the four petals, but which we have not found to be ſeparable without tearing. The leaves in different ſpecimens vary from elliptical, to oblong-cordate; the apparent ſinuoſities of the margin ariſe from this part being unequally rolled back, rather than from any real inciſure or denticulation.

As Sir JAMES E. SMITH had given the diſtinguiſhing characters of this ſpecies, when deſcribing CORRÆA *virens* in the Exotic Botany, and had called it *rubra*, this appropriate name ought to have been retained; when the three known ſpecies would have all derived their appellations from the colour of their flowers, *alba*, *virens*, and *rubra*; but as the nurſerymen's favourite name of *ſpecioſa* ſeems now to be generally adopted,

we

we have rather fallen in with it, than run the riſk of making any confuſion, though, by ſo doing, we give up both the right of priority and the preferable name.

The genus was firſt eſtabliſhed by Sir JAMES E. SMITH, in honour of that excellent Portugueſe Botaniſt, Mr. JOSEPH CORREA DE SERRA.

Native of New South-Wales. Firſt diſcovered by Sir JOSEPH BANKS and Dr. SOLANDER. Introduced in 1804. Propagated by cuttings. Requires to be protected from froſt; but ought to have a free circulation of air. Thrives beſt in a mixture of light loam and peat-mould. Flowers in March, April, and May. Communicated by Meſſrs. LODDIGES and SONS.

EUPHORBIA VARIEGATA. PYE-BALLED SPURGE.

Class and Order.

DODECANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 4- f. 5-petala, calyci infidens. *Cal.* 1-phyllus ventricofus. *Capf.* tricocca.

Specific Character.

EUPHORBIA *variegata*; (herbacea dichotoma) foliis ovalibus integerrimis undulatis glabris, pedunculis axillaribus unifloris, petalis orbiculatis, capfulis glabris, caule hirto.

All the parts of this hitherto unnoticed plant are fmooth, except the ftem, which is hairy. A few of the lower leaves are plain, but as foon as the flowers begin, though they preferve the fame form, take on an appearance of bractes, the margins being furrounded with a band, which, like the petals, is perfectly white, and becomes broader and broader towards the extremity of the branch, till the uppermoft leaves are all white except a narrow line along the midrib. The ftyles are united half-way up, then become bifid and revolute with obtufe ftigmas. The filaments alfo are bifid.

This fpecies approaches to *nudiflora*, but differs effentially in having folitary flowers; befides that, the petals and every part of the fructification are larger, while the plant itfelf is much fmaller.

It is an annual; propagated by feeds only. Native of Upper Louifiana. Introduced by Mr. NUTTAL.

Our drawing was taken laft September, at Meffrs. LEE and KENNEDY's, Hammerfmith.

J. Curtis Botanical Mag. for 18

M. Welsh

GOMESA RECURVA. RECURVED GOMESA.

****

Class and Order.

GYNANDRIA MONANDRIA.

Div. IV. *Anthera* terminalis mobilis decidua. *Massæ pollinis* demum cereaceæ.

Generic Character.

Labellum ecalcaratum indivisum, bicristatum, sessile, cum basi columnæ apteræ liberæ continuum. *Petala* 2 antica exteriorum connata, labello supposita. *Massæ pollinis* 2, hinc sulco obliquo bilobæ, apice connexæ processu communi stigmatis. BROWN Mss.

Specific Name.

GOMESA *recurva. Brown Mss.*

DESCR. *Stem-bulb* ovate, compressed with sharp margins. *Leaves* lanceolate, widening upwards, in our specimen three from the crown of the bulb; from the base of which issue two others enfolding, in their broad compressed petioles, both the lower part of the scape and of the bulb. *Scape*, one on each side, about nine inches long, rounded, recurved. *Bractes*, one at the base of each flower, ovate, concave, membranaceous. *Germen* inferior, club-shaped, terminating in a very short *peduncle*. *Corolla* ringent; three *superior petals* more or less erect, concave, with undulated edges, obtuse, mostly connivent upward: the two *lower ones* united into one, nearly the whole length, dependent, appearing like a second lip to the flower, somewhat longer than the others; the two ribs shew this to be really two petals united. The true *lip* or *labellum* (nectary of LINNÆUS) is shorter than the lower petal, oval, with a double ridge on each side towards the base, united with the *column* which has no *appendices* or *lateral filaments*. *Anther* a hood-shaped moveable lid. *Pollen masses* two, round-oval, smooth bodies obliquely sulcated on the under side, connected by an elastic pellucid

pellucid *pedicle* terminating on the edge of the ſtigma. *Stigma* a circular depreſſion, juſt below the anther. Flowers ſweet-ſcented, greeniſh yellow.

This curious plant has never, we believe, been before deſcribed. We are indebted to our friend, ROBERT BROWN, Eſq. for generic character and name, given to it in honour of BERNARDINUS ANTONIUS GOMES, Phyſician to the Portugueſe fleet, and author of *Botanico-Medical Obſervations* on the Plants of Brazil, a very reſpectable work, written in the Latin and Portugueſe languages.

Native of the Brazils. Communicated by Mr. WILLIAM ANDERSON, curator of the Botanic Garden belonging to the Company of Apothecaries, at Chelſea, the latter-end of May laſt.

N 1749

ARNICA MONTANA. MOUNTAIN ARNICA, or LEOPARD'S-BANE.

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

Generic Character.

Recept. nudum. *Pappus* simplex. *Cal.* foliolis æqualibus. *Corollulæ* radii sæpius filamentis 5 absque antheris.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ARNICA *montana*; foliis ovatis integris: caulinis geminis oppositis. *Sp. Pl.* 1245. *Willd.* 3. *p.* 2106. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 5. *p.* 83. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Flor. Dan. t.* 63. *Svensk Bot.* 186. *Gærtn. Fruct.* 2. *p.* 451. *t.* 173. *f.* 1. *Allioni Pedem. n.* 743. *Scop. Carniol. n.* 1086. *Leers Herb. n.* 651. *Krock. Silef. n.* 1420. *Villars Dauph.* 3. *p.* 207. *Blackw.* *Germ. t.* 595. *Woodv. Medical Botany*, 1. *p.* 10. *cum ic.* *Stokes Bot. Mat. Med.* 4. *p.* 228. *Herb. Artific. Cent.* 10. *Dec.* 9. *t.* 9. *Lam. et Decand. Flore Franç.* 4. *p.* 175. *Pollich Pal. n.* 809.

ARNICA. *Collin Obs. vol.* 1. *cum Icone.*

ARNICA foliis conjugatis ovatis integerrimis. *Hall. Hist. n.* 90.

DORONICUM *oppositifolium. Lam. Dict.* 2. *p.* 312.

DORONICUM Austriacum quartum. *Clus. Pan.* 522.

DORONICUM 5. germanicum et 6. pannonicum. *Clus. Hist.* 2. *p.* 18.

DORONICUM Plantaginis folio alterum. *Bauh. Pin.* 185.

CALTHA alpina. *Tabern.* 336. *ed. Germ. p.* 714.

ALISMA. *Matth. Dioscor.* 934. *ejusdem Compend.* 606. *Bauh. Hist.* 3. *pars* 1. *p.* 20. *Hort. Eyst. Æst.* 14. *t.* 8. *f.* 2.

PTARMICA montana. *Dalech. Lugd.* 1169. *ed. Gall.* 2. *p.* 68.

DAMASONIUM f. Alisma Matthioli. *Dalech.* 1057. *ed. Gallic.* 1. 924.

CHRYSANTHEMUM latifolium. *Dod.* 263. *Ger. Emac.* 742.

For

For the claſs it belongs to, the ARNICA *montana* is a ſhewy plant; but the prejudices we imbibe in the nurſery againſt the Dandelion, otherwiſe a plant of conſiderable beauty, have an influence upon our feelings with reſpect to the whole of the ſyngeneſiæ, or at leaſt of thoſe that have yellow flowers: on this account, they are favourites with few. Many of them, however, poſſeſs very active medicinal powers; amongſt which, this is one of the moſt eminent; though it has never been received into the London Diſpenſatory. In the countries where it grows ſpontaneouſly, it has been ſeldom overlooked, and its ſternutatory qualities have moſtly acquired for it the name of Mountain Snuff.

Dr. COLIN, of Vienna, publiſhed ſuch extravagant encomiums on the virtues of this plant, that, as has happened in many other inſtances, if they had the effect of acquiring for it a temporary celebrity, finally occaſioned its total neglect. It is evident, however, from the teſtimony of writers both prior and poſterior to Dr. COLIN's publication, as well as from its very active ſenſible qualities, that it poſſeſſes very valuable properties, and, where it can be obtained in perfection, may be ſucceſsfully had recourſe to, as a remedy for many diſeaſes.

For a ſhort account of the medicinal virtues of the ARNICA, Dr. WOODVILLE's Medical Botany may be conſulted; and for a reference to all the writers on the ſubject, Dr. STOKES's Botanical Materia Medica.

A hardy perennial, loving a ſhady and moiſt ſituation. Cultivated by PHILIP MILLER, in 1731. Flowers in July and Auguſt. Communicated by Mr. SALISBURY, from his Botanic Garden in Sloane-Street.

ACACIA DISCOLOR. TWO-COLOURED-LEAVED ACACIA.

Claſs and Order.

POLYGAMIA MONŒCIA.

Generic Character.

HERMAPH. *Cal.* 3-dentatus. *Cor.* 5-fida vel 5-petala. *Stam.* 4—100. *Piſt.* 1. *Legumen* 2-valve.

MASC. *Cal.* 5-dentatus. *Cor.* 5-fida vel 5-petala. *Stam.* 4—100.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ACACIA *diſcolor*; inermis, foliis bipinnatis: partialibus quinquejugis: propriis ſub decemjugis ſubtus diſcoloribus, ſpicis globoſis pedunculatis racemoſis terminalibus et axillaribus. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 4. *p.* 1068. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 5. *p.* 467.

MIMOSA *diſcolor. Bot. Repoſ.* 235.

A handſome *ſhrub* with dark green ſmooth *leaves*, underneath more or leſs white, ſometimes reddiſh brown. The young branches are angular, clothed with a thick ſhort pubeſcence. *Flowers* in globular heads, about twelve in a head, on racemes: *pedicles* alternate, diſtant, growing nearly in right lines from the common *peduncle*, which is clothed with alternate, ſmall, acute, ſcaly *bracteſ*. *Calyx* five-cleft. *Petals* five, whitiſh. *Stamens* very many, in little bruſh-like tufts. *Germen* oblong-ovate. *Style* generally longer than the ſtamens.

Native of New South-Wales. Flowers in all ſeaſons. Propagated by cuttings. Introduced in 1788, by the Right Hon. Sir JOSEPH BANKS, Bart. K. B.

CYMBIDIUM ENSIFOLIUM. SWORD-LEAVED CYMBIDIUM.

Class and Order.

GYNANDRIA MONANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Labellum ecalcaratum, concavum, cum basi (simplici nec producta) columnæ articulatum. *Petala* patentia, distincta. *Massæ pollinis* 2, postice bilobæ. BROWN *in Hort. Kew.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CYMBIDIUM *ensifolium*; foliis radicalibus ensiformibus nervosis, scapo tereti paucifloro, labello ovato subrecurvato maculato. *Swartz Nov. Act. Upsal.* 6. *p.* 77. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 4. *p.* 110.

EPIDENDRUM *ensifolium*. *Spec. Plant.* 1352. *Smith Spicileg. p.* 22. *t.* 24. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 5. *p.* 213. *Bot. Rep.* 344. *Thunb. Icon. Dec.* 1. *t.* 8.

EPIDENDRUM *sinense*. *Redouté Liliac.* 113.

LIMODORUM *ensatum*. *Thunb. Jap.* 29. *Banks Ic. Kæmpf. t.* 3. *optima.*

RAN vulgo et litteratis. *Kæmpf. Amæn.* 863.

The CYMBIDIUM *ensifolium* is a very valuable stove plant, being more easily preserved and propagated, by parting its roots, than most of this natural order, and possessing the advantage of being exceedingly fragrant.

It has considerable affinity with CYMBIDIUM *sinense* (No. 888); but is specifically distinct from that species. Monsr. REDOUTE has figured our plant, but has erroneously given it the name of *sinense*.

Native of China and Japan. Flowers the latter end of the summer. Cultivated before 1780, by the late Dr. JOHN FOTHERGILL.

CENTAUREA RHAPONTICA. SWISS CENTAURY.

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA FRUSTRANEA.

Generic Character.

Recept. fetosum. *Pappus* simplex. *Cor.* radii infundibuliformes, longiores, irregulares.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CENTAUREA *Rhapontica;* calycibus scariosis: squamis ovatis laceris, foliis ovato-oblongis denticulatis subtus tomentosis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 2305. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 5. *p.* 153.

CENTAUREA *Rhapontica;* calycibus scariosis, foliis ovato-oblongis denticulatis integris petiolatis: subtus tomentosis. *Sp. Pl.* 1294. *Hort. Cliff.* 421. *Villars Dauph.* 3. *p.* 44.

RHAPONTICUM. *Hall. Enum. p.* 687. *n.* 1.

CYNARA foliis petiolatis lanceolatis ad pediculum emarginatis. *Hall. Emend.* 2. *n.* 64.

CENTAURIUM foliis petiolatis lanceolatis ad pediculum emarginatis. *Hall. Hist. n.* 160.

CENTAURIUM majus folio Helenii incano. *Tourn. Inst.* 449.

CENTAURIUM majus. *Cord. Hist. lib.* 4. *c.* 59.

RHAPONTICUM folio Helenii incano. *Bauh. Pin.* 117.

RHA sive Rhei, ut existimatur. *Icon. Dod. Pempt.* 389.

RHA capitatum Centaurii majoris facie, Enulæ folio. *Lob. Obs.* 153.—*adversf.* 118. *Ic.* 228.

RHAPONTICUM alterum angustifolium. *Lob. Ic.* 228. *Park. Theat.* 157.

The CENTAUREA *Rhapontica* is remarkable for the size of its flowers, which yield only to the artichoke, among plants of this order. It had once considerable celebrity, as being supposed to be the parent of the Rhubarb of the shops, though it does

does not appear to be poſſeſſed of the ſenſible qualities of that drug. By ſome, though acknowledged to be different from the rhubarb, or Rha barbarum, it was ſuppoſed to be the Rheum ponticum of Dioscorides and Pliny. But neither is this very probable, nor is it worth while now to inquire about it: the plant producing the rhubarb of the ſhops being at preſent well known, and of not uncommon occurrence in our gardens.

There is a variety with narrower leaves, but in other reſpects the plants ſeem to be the ſame. Native of the Alps of Switzerland and of Italy. Except the figure of Dodonæus, reprinted and copied ſo many times, it does not ſeem to have been ever before repreſented; unleſs the figure above quoted from Cordus be intended for it, which is very dubious.

It is a hardy perennial. Cultivated in 1640, by Parkinson. Our drawing was taken ſome years ago from a ſpecimen communicated by Meſſrs. Loddiges and Sons, and we have been lately favoured with the ſame from John Walker, Eſq. Arno's-Grove.

[1753]

LONICERA SEMPERVIRENS (β.) MINOR.
CAROLINA TRUMPET HONEYSUCKLE.

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 1-petala, irregularis. *Bacca* polyſperma, bilocularis, infera.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LONICERA *ſempervirens;* ſpicis ſubnudis terminalibus, foliis oblongis: ſummis connato-perfoliatis, corollis ſubæqualibus: tubo ſuperne ventricoſo. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. *p.* 983. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 1. *p.* 377.

α. major; *foliis ſubrotundis. Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 1. *p.* 377. *Supra n.* 781.

β. minor; *foliis oblongis. Hort. Kew. l. c. Heic n.* 1753.

PERICLYMENUM floribus capitatis terminalibus, foliis lanceolatis oppoſitis ſubtus glaucis: ſummis connato-perfoliatis ſempervirentibus. *Miller's Herbar. apud Banks.*

Both the varieties of the Trumpet Honeyſuckle were cultivated at Chelſea, by Mr. PHILIP MILLER, who was doubtful whether they ought not rather to be conſidered as diſtinct ſpecies. Our preſent plant is a native of Carolina, and is every way more delicate than the Virginian or larger ſort; but we cannot find any characters by which it can be marked as ſpecifically different. The leaves are narrower, more glaucous underneath, and the flowers are ſlenderer and of a more delicate colour, inimitable by art, eſpecially over a black engraving.

This variety is too tender to bear the inclemency of our winters, if they happen to be at all ſevere; and therefore, when treated as a hardy ſhrub, it is generally ſoon loſt. It is a good climber for the conſervatory, and its beauty renders it worthy of ſuch a ſituation. It has been ſo long loſt to our gardens, that when lately introduced by Meſſrs. J. and J. T. FRASER, it was conſidered as new.

Flowers moſt part of the ſummer. Propagated by cuttings, or more certainly by layers. Communicated from FRASER'S American Nurſery, Sloane-Square.

N.º 1754

PÆONIA ANOMALA. JAGGED-LEAVED SIBERIAN PÆONY.

Claſs and Order.

POLYANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5. *Styli* 0. *Capſ.* polyſpermæ.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PÆONIA *anomala*; foliis biternatis: foliolis multipartitis nudis: laciniis lanceolatis, capſulis depreſſis glabris. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 1222. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 3. *p.* 316. *Bot. Repoſ.* 514.

PÆONIA *anomala*; calyce folioſo, capſulis glabris depreſſis. *Linn. Mant.* 247.

PÆONIA fructibus quinque glabris patentibus. *Gmel. Sibir.* 4. *p.* 184. *t.* 72.

PÆONIA *laciniata*; foliis biternatis, foliolis acute laciniatis, germinibus glabris. *Pall. Roſſ.* 2. *p.* 93. *t.* 85.

PÆONIA *anomala* has for the moſt part five capſules, which are not upright, but ſpreading. The root, in its native ſoil, is ſaid to grow very large, dividing into tuberous branches a foot long, yellow on the outſide and white within, ſmelling like Florentine Iris. There are two varieties, the one having flowers of a pale, the other of a more intenſe purple colour.

Native of Siberia, conſequently conſidered as a hardy perennial. Yet we have frequently obſerved, that it periſhes in the winter. This is probably owing to the wetneſs, not to the cold of our climate; though many plants which, in their native ſoil, are covered with ſnow, are liable to injury from the latter cauſe; partly, perhaps, from the want of this natural defence, and partly from beginning to vegetate too early,

and

and being then cut off by our ſpring froſts. We do not know that it has yet been put in practice; but we ſhould recommend the roots to be taken up, as ſoon as the foliage is all decayed, and preſerved in dry ſand, protected from the froſt, during the winter, planting them out early in the ſpring.

Introduced in 1788, by JOHN BELL, Eſq. Communicated by Meſſrs. CHANDLER and BUCKINGHAM, from their Nurſery, at Vauxhall. Flowers in May and June.

LASIOPETALUM PURPUREUM. PURPLE-FLOWERED LASIOPETALUM.

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. rotatus, quinquefidus. *Stamina* baſi ſquama munita. *Antheræ* apice poris 2. *Capſula* ſupera, 3-locularis, trivalvis: valvis medio ſeptiferis.

Specific Character and Synonym.

LASIOPETALUM *purpureum*; foliis ovalibus integerrimis. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 2. *p.* 36.

DESCR. A low *ſhrub*, decumbent unleſs ſupported, covered in every part, not excepting the flowers, with a ſtellated pubeſcence. *Leaves* oblong-elliptical, quite entire, alternate. *Stipulæ* heart-ſhaped, oblique, ſometimes lobed, growing in pairs or ſingly above the petiole. Theſe ſtipules do not accompany all the leaves, and are ſometimes diſtant from the leaf. It often happens that the peduncle takes the place of one of the ſtipules, ſo that the leaf ſtands in the middle with a ſtipule on one ſide and a peduncle on the other. *Stamens* two or three times longer than the leaf, about ſix-flowered: flowers looking one way. *Flowers* have no corolla, but a purple-coloured *calyx*, ſupported underneath by a ternate *involucre* or *bracte* conſiſting of three linear leaflets looking all one way. *Stamens* five, *filaments* very ſhort; *anthers* black, conniving at the points; *germen* ſuperior, three-cornered; *ſtyle* conſiderably longer than ſtamens; *ſtigma* ſimple.

The lively purple flowers without ſcent remain very long expanded, and coming in ſucceſſion, this little greenhouſe ſhrub continues in bloſſom nearly half the year.

Native

Native of New South-Wales. Discovered by Robert Brown, Esq. Introduced in 1803, by Mr. Peter Good. Thrives best in a sandy peat, with a slight admixture of loam.

Communicated by Messrs. Loddiges and Sons, and by Messrs. Colville and Son.

PÆONIA ALBIFLORA. WHITE-FLOWERED PÆONY.

Claſs and Order.

POLYANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5. *Styli.* 0. *Capſ.* polyſpermæ.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PÆONIA *albiflora*; foliis biternatis: foliolis ovato-lanceolatis integris nudis, capſulis recurvatis glabris. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 1222. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 3. *p.* 316.

α. PÆONIA *albiflora*; foliis ternatis: foliolis lobatis nitentibus germinibus ternis glabris. *Pall. Roſſ.* 2. *p.* 90. *t.* 84.

PÆONIA lacteo flore, foliis utrinque viridantibus. *Amman. Ruth.* 77. *n.* 103.

PÆONIA flore albo ſimplici. *Act. Nat. Curioſ. v.* 3. *p.* 355. *n.* 20.

PÆONIA fructibus tribus glabris. *Gmel. Sib.* 4. *p.* 184.

PÆONIA *albiflora. Bot. Repoſ.* 64.

β. PÆONIA *edulis. Saliſb. Parad. Lond.* 78.

γ. PÆONIA *albiflora*, flore pleno. *Bot. Repoſ.* 612.

δ. flore pleno rubro.

The flowers of the PÆONIA *albiflora* are fragrant, eſpecially in the evening; the roots are ſaid to be eaten in ſoups in Siberia.

Several varieties of this ſpecies are cultivated in the gardens, differing from one another in the ſize of the flowers and number, form, and colour of the petals; ſome being fleſh-coloured, ſome pure white, ſome jagged at the margin, and ſome quite entire. The piſtils, from which we hoped to derive more conſtant

characters,

characters, vary in colour, and in number from three to four. In our plant, which had eight petals, both germens and ſtigmas were quite white. Another variety, ſent at the ſame time, under the name of *tatarica*, had ſmaller flowers, calycine leaflets more ſimple, and leaves leſs confluent, the four germens and ſtigmas red. In a third ſpecimen, communicated by our friend, JOHN WALKER, Eſq. the flowers were larger; petals twelve, jagged at the edge; germens three, greeniſh red; ſtigmas fleſh-coloured; branches coloured at the point only. The double ſorts, of which there are white, fleſh-coloured, and bright red varieties, all ſweet-ſcented, are much larger plants, and we are not certain that they are really of the ſame ſpecies.

Our drawing was taken from a plant communicated by Meſſrs. CHANDLER and BUCKINGHAM, Nurſerymen, at Vauxhall. Native of Siberia, beyond the lake Baical. Flowers in May and June. Introduced in 1784, by Chevalier PALLAS. Propagated by cuttings of the root. Hardy.

DAVIESIA LATIFOLIA. BROAD-LEAVED DAVIESIA.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. angulatus, ebracteatus. *Cor.* papilionacea: *carina* vexillo brevior. *Germen* pedicellatum, dispermum. *Stylus* strictus. *Stigma* simplex. *Legumen* compressum, angulatum, elastice dehiscens. *Strophiola* seminis postice integra. BROWN in Hort. Kew.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DAVIESIA *latifolia*; ramis inermibus, foliis ellipticis ovalibusve venosis basi subattenuatis, racemis axillaribus multifloris. *Brown in Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 3. *p.* 20.
DAVIESIA *latifolia*. *Bot. Repos.* 638.

DESCR. A neat *shrub* about two feet high. *Branches* few, erect, long, angles obsolete when fresh, but when dry more evident. *Leaves* alternate, quite entire, oval, terminated with a small mucro, netted veined, two or three inches long, in width half as much. *Flowers* in axillary *racemes*, usually solitary, now and then two together, with concave, reddish, reflexed, persistent *bractes*, longer than the pedicles. *Calyx* campanulate, with very short nearly equal teeth, bilabiately arranged: upper lip truncate. *Vexillum* orbiculate, emarginate: *alæ* linear, nearly equal to the vexillum in length: *carina* very short, one-petaled. *Filaments* distinct. *Germen* oblong, compressed, with two ovula. *Style* forming a right angle with the germen: *stigma* acute.

The genus DAVIESIA was first established by the President of the Linnean Society, in the 4th volume of their Transactions, in honour of the Reverend HUGH DAVIES, celebrated for his knowledge of the British Flora.

Native of Van Diemen's Island, where it was detected by ROBERT BROWN, Esq. and introduced to the Royal Gardens at Kew, in 1805. A hardy greenhouse shrub. Propagated by cuttings. Thrives best in a sandy peat soil. Communicated by Messrs. LODDIGES and SONS.

N° 1757

N·1758

ERICA HIBBERTIANA. HIBBERT'S HEATH.

Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-phyllus. *Cor.* perſiſtens: limbo 4-fido. *Antheræ* antè antheſin per foramina 2 lateralia connexæ. *Capſ.* 4—8-locularis, 4—8-valvis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

II. Longifloræ. F. *Antheræ* muticæ. *Folia* quaterna vel plura. *Flores* axillares. *Bracteæ* duæ calyci proximæ, tertia remota.

ERICA *Hibbertiana*; germine cylindrico, corolla glabra glutinoſa. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 2. *p.* 378.
ERICA *Hibbertia. Andrews's Heaths, vol.* 3.

This is a very fine, ſtout growing HEATH, which takes its name from GEORGE HIBBERT, Eſq. of Clapham-Common, once a zealous cultivator of rare plants from all quarters of the globe, eſpecially from the Cape of Good-Hope, where this ſpecies was diſcovered by his collector, Mr. JAMES NIVEN, and introduced in 1800.

The variety figured by ANDREWS has ſix leaves in a whorl, and the corolla tipped with green.

Flowers in the middle of ſummer. Drawn at Meſſrs. LEE and KENNEDY'S.

DURANTA ELLISIA. PRICKLY DURANTA.

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus, ſuperus. *Drupa* 4-ſperma. *Nux* 2-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DURANTA *Elliſia*; calycibus fructeſcentibus erectis. *Sp. Pl.* 888. *Willd.* 3. *p.* 380. *Jacq. Amer.* 187. *t.* 176. *f.* 77. *Jacq. Pict.* 92. *t.* 179. *Hort. Vindob.* 3. *p.* 51. *t.* 99. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 4. *p.* 59. *Swartz Obſ.* 247.

ELLISIA fruteſcens quandoque ſpinoſa, foliis ovatis utrinque acutis ad apicem ſerratis, ſpicis alaribus. *Brown Jam.* 262. *t.* 29. *f.* 1.

JASMINUM folio integro obtuſo, flore cæruleo racemoſo, fructu flavo. *Sloane Cat. Jam.* 169. *Hiſt.* 2. *p.* 97.

Three ſpecies of DURANTA are recorded in WILLDENOW's edition of the Species Plantarum; but it is even doubtful whether all of them are not mere varieties of the ſame. The branches in the ſame ſpecies are deſcribed as being ſometimes beſet with thorns, but often not; the leaves as ſometimes quite entire, at other times ſawed at the edge; and SWARTZ remarks, that the calycine laciniæ of the fruit, JACQUIN's mark of diſtinction, are found to be both erect and twiſted on the ſame branch. In our plant, which agrees with JACQUIN's figure of Elliſia, no ſooner had the flower dropped, than the teeth of the calyx began to twiſt together.

Two kinds, one with thorns and the other conſtantly without, are however ſtill cultivated in our collections, and are probably the ſame ſpecies as deſcribed by PHILIP MILLER. The leaves of the *ſmooth* are larger and more coarſely ſerrated and the branches more rounded than in the *prickly* Duranta.

Native of South-America and the Weſt-Indies, and treated with us as a ſtove plant. MILLER, by whom it was cultivated before the year 1739, remarks, however, that it does beſt when expoſed to the open air in mild weather, and ſays he has preſerved it through the winter without artificial heat. Propagated by ſeeds; or by cuttings, which ſtrike readily.

Communicated by A. B. LAMBERT, Eſq. from his collection at Boyton, where it was raiſed from ſeeds received from Mexico.

N° 1761

MENTZELIA OLIGOSPERMA. FEW-SEEDED MENTZELIA.

Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 5-petala. *Cal.* 5-phyllus. *Capſ.* infera, cylindrica, polyſperma.

Specific Character and Synonym.

MENTZELIA *oligoſperma*; caule ramoſo, pedunculis axillaribus ſolitariis, petalis acuminatis, fructibus reflexis.
MENTZELIA *oligoſperma*. *Nuttall in Fraſer's Catal.*

DESCR. This plant is covered in every part, corolla excepted, with ſtiff hairs, armed their whole length with hooks, ſo ſmall as to be inviſible to the naked eye. The effect of theſe is to make every part of the plant adhere to whatever comes in contact with it, and its different parts to one another, when brought together by the wind or other cauſe. Theſe hairs are ſo tranſparent, that, when viewed through a lens, they appear as if made of glaſs, and to the naked eye give the bark of the ſtem and branches a ſilvery appearance. One of them, highly magniſied, is repreſented in the plate.

Leaves alternate, ovate, unequally toothed: teeth mucronate. *Flowers* bright orange, axillary, ſolitary, on peduncles ſhorter than the *germen*, which is inferior. *Calycine lacimiæ* awl-ſhaped, ſpreading. *Corolla* of five ſpreading, oval, acuminate petals. *Stamens* about twelve, inſerted at the baſe of the corolla. *Capſule* cylindrical, ſomewhat curved, one-celled, containing only two or three oblong angulated ſeeds.

MENTZELIA *oligoſperma* is a perennial with a tuberous root, was found by Mr. NUTTALL on the borders of the Miſſouri, in Upper Louiſiana, growing among the rocks, and introduced by him in 1812. Communicated by our friend, A. B. LAMBERT, Eſq. from his ſtove at Boyton. Flowers in May and June.

METROSIDEROS SPECIOSA. SHEWY METROSIDEROS.

Class and Order.

ICOSANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus, semisuperus. *Petala* 5. *Stamina* longissima, exserta. *Stigma* simplex. *Caps.* 3- vel 4-locularis.

Specific Character.

METROSIDEROS *speciosa*; foliis sparsis lanceolatis venosis glanduloso-mucronulatis, capsulis quadrilocularibus apice tomentosis.

DESCR. *Stem* shrubby, with long flexile branches. *Leaves* scattered, vertical, lanceolate, quite entire, rigid, veined, when young pubescent, smooth when adult, terminated with a red gland. *Flowers* very numerous, crowded together in a bottle-brush form, a little below the extremity of the branch. *Calyx* 5-toothed: teeth obtuse, very hairy on the inner side. *Petals* 5, orbicular, green, inserted in the margin of the calyx. *Stamens* numerous, fifty and upwards: *filaments* very long, deep scarlet, distinct to the base, inserted into a glandular ring surrounding the crown of the germen: anthers incumbent, oblong, finally lunular: *Pollen* yellow. *Germen* generally four-celled, now and then three-celled. *Ovula* very many, oblong, inserted into a central receptacle. *Style* thicker than the filaments, about the same length: *stigma* capitate lobular. *Capsule* woody, edged with the persistent teeth of the calyx, and the hollow crown covered with a thick tomentum, in which the lines marking the number of cells are visible.

This is a very splendid flower from the rich colour of the filaments, though the quantity of yellow pollen conceals part of its brilliancy. It differs from METROSIDEROS *lanceolata* (*citrina*,

(*citrina*, Bot. Mag.) in having longer leaves, much veined underneath, not ſo ſharp-pointed. In *lanceolata* the veins are hardly, or not at all viſible, and the leaves are covered with minute pellucid dots, and have a pungent mucro; the capſules are three-celled. Our figure of the latter plant (*vide No.* 260) repreſents the flowers more diſtant than they are uſually ſeen; in their more ordinary mode of growth, they are crowded together as in our preſent plant: in both, here and there a leaf occaſionally appears from amongſt the flowers.

Native of New South-Wales. Communicated laſt May, by Meſſrs. Loddiges and Sons, in whoſe nurſery alone, out of Kew, we have as yet ſeen this very rare plant. It appears as if it would ripen its ſeed, by which, and by cuttings, it may eaſily be propagated. Requires only to be protected from froſt.

N° 1702

ROSA SEMPERFLORENS (γ.) MINIMA.
MISS LAWRENCE'S ROSE.

Class and Order.

ICOSANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Petala 5. *Cal.* urceolatus, 5-fidus, carnosus, collo coarctatus. *Sem.* plurima, hispida, calycis interiori lateri affixa.

Specific Character.

ROSA *semperflorens*; fructibus oblongis pedunculisque hispidis, caule, petiolisque aculeato-hispidis, foliis subternatis aculeatis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 1078. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 3. *p.* 266.

α. ROSA *semperflorens*. *Smith Exot. Bot.* 2. *p.* 63. *t.* 91.

ROSA diversifolia. *Venten. Cels.* 35.

β. ROSA *semperflorens*; caule aculeato, foliis subternis, pedunculis subunifloris aculeato-hispidis, calycis laciniis integris. *Curtis's Bot. Mag.* 284.

γ. frutex nana, sparsim aculeata, petalis acuminatis.

Several varieties of the ROSA *semperflorens*, differing in size, colour, and scent, have, within these few years, found their way into the different collections about town, and have generally been represented as fresh importations from China; we believe, however, that most of them have been raised from seed here. Every experienced cultivator knows, that the varieties to be obtained in this way are endless.

Our present subject is the most dwarfish Rose that has ever fallen under our notice, rarely producing any branches, so large as represented in our plate. We are inclined to consider it as a mere seminal variety, perhaps of hybrid origin; yet we cannot assert that it is not a distinct species. It is generally known among collectors by the name of MISS LAWRENCE'S ROSE.

The plant from which our drawing was taken, was communicated by Mr. HUDSON, of the war-office. Flowers most part of the spring, and has an agreeable, though not powerful scent.

N°1763

BORONIA PINNATA. HAWTHORN-SCENTED BORONIA.

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Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-partitus. *Petala* 4. *Antheræ* infra apicem filamentorum pedicellatæ. *Stylus* ex apice germinis breviſſimus. *Stigma* capitatum. *Capſ.* 4, coalitæ. *Sem.* arillata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

BORONIA *pinnata*; foliis impari-pinnatis integerrimis, pedunculis axillaribus dichotomis, filamentis apice obtuſis glanduloſis. *Smith's Tracts, p.* 290. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 2. *p.* 349. *Bot. Repoſ.* 58. *Venten. Malmaiſ.* 38.

The genus BORONIA was firſt eſtabliſhed by the Preſident of the Linnean Society, in a volume of Tracts relating to Natural Hiſtory, publiſhed in 1798: and dedicated to the memory of FRANCIS BORONE, a native of Milan, who, though of humble origin, had an active mind, zealous in the acquirement of natural knowledge, in the purſuit of which he loſt his life at an early age, by an accidental fall at Athens, during his attendance on the late Profeſſor SIBTHORP, after having accompanied Profeſſor AFZELIUS upon a botanical expedition to Sierra-Leone. LINNÆUS has, in ſeveral inſtances, named plants to the memory of young Botaniſts, who unfortunately periſhed in the purſuit of knowledge; honouring them with the title of martyrs to the ſcience. Among theſe, his worthy preceptor does not heſitate to reckon BORONE, "whoſe indefatigable zeal and ſingular acuteneſs," the Preſident obſerves, "would ſoon have procured him other claims to the honour

honour of having a new genus named after him, had his premature fate been poſtponed."

Sir James Edward Smith has deſcribed, in the abovementioned work, three other ſpecies of this genus, none of which appear to have been as yet introduced into this country, though one of them, the *ferrulata*, ſeems to be a very ornamental plant, and is ſaid to poſſeſs the ſcent of the roſe.

The Boronia *pinnata* is a very elegant ſhrub, which ſpreads wide and grows about two feet high, being covered with a profuſion of ſweet-ſcented bloſſoms during great part of the ſpring and ſummer, which remain long in beauty. Upon the whole, it appears to us to be one of the moſt deſirable plants that have been as yet introduced from New South-Wales. The honour of its introduction is attributed to Meſſrs. Lee and Kennedy.

Communicated to us by Meſſrs. Loddiges and Sons.

ALLIUM SPHÆROCEPHALON. SMALL ROUND-HEADED GARLICK.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-partita, patens. *Spatha* multiflora, umbella congesta. *Caps.* supera.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

*** *Folia caulina teretia. Umbella capsulifera.*

ALLIUM *sphærocephalon;* caule teretifolio umbellifero, foliis semiteretibus, staminibus tricuspidatis corolla longioribus. *Spec. Pl.* 428. *Syst. Veg. ed. Murray, p.* 266. *Willd.* 2. *p.* 70. *Pollich pal.* 1. *p.* 327. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 2. *p.* 235. *Allioni Fl. Pedemont. n.* 1873. *Villars Dauph.* 2. *p.* 255. *Willich Obs. p.* 16. *n.* 33.

ALLIUM *sphærocephalum. Lam. et Dec. Fl. Franç.* 3. *p.* 228. *Lam. Dict.* 1. *p.* 66.

ALLIUM radice gemella, foliis fistulosis, capite sphærico, staminibus alterne trifidis. *Hall. Helv. n.* 1220: synonymon vix dubium etsi a Linnæo excluſum.

ALLIUM staminibus alterne trifidis, foliis fistulosis, capite suave rubente sphærico, non bulbifero, radice laterali. *Hall. All. ed.* 1. *p.* 22. *n.* 8.—*Opuscul. p.* 353. *n.* 10.

ALLIUM seu MOLY montanum quintum. *Clus. Hist.* 1. *p.* 195 ?

ALLIUM sphærocephalum, bifolium, italicum. *Bauh. Hist.* 2. *p.* 563.

ALLIUM s. MOLY juncifolium, capite sphærico, flore purpureo. *Rudb. Elys.* 2. *p.* 160. *cum icone.*

SCORODOPRASUM montanum juncifolium, capite rotundo dilute Janthino floribus paucis. *Mich. Nov. Gen.* 25. *n.* 2. *t.* 24. *f.* 2 ?

SCORODOPRASUM campestre juncifolium, capite rotundo, compacto, floribus saturate et eleganter purpureis cum primis tribus petalis externe verrucosis. *Mich. l. c.* 25. *n.* 1 ? exclusis synonymis omnibus.

We have found the synonymy of this species to be particularly puzzling, as is remarked by HALLER, who is himself very

very confuſed in this reſpect. The difficulty ariſes in part from its great affinity with *deſcendens* (Bot. Mag. No. 251.) to which it muſt be allowed to be too nearly allied, and of which probably it ought to rank as a variety only. WILLICH, and latterly HALLER, both conſider *ſphærocephalon* and *deſcendens* as the ſame ſpecies; and VILLARS ſeems inclined to this opinion.

The hiſtory of HALLER's change of ſentiments is not a little curious. In his monograph on ALLIUM, he had made two ſpecies of them (No. 8 and No. 9); which LINNÆUS, in his Flora Suecica, united. At this union, HALLER expreſſes his ſurprize, in the ſecond edition of his monograph on ALLIUM, publiſhed in his opuſcula. Then LINNÆUS, in the firſt edition of his Species Plantarum, made two ſpecies of them, and, as it appears that he had at that time no ſpecimen of *ſphærocephalon* in his herbarium, this was probably done in compliance with HALLER's opinion; yet, in his Hiſtoria Plantarum Helvetiæ, the latter author has thought fit to unite them himſelf; remarking, that LINNÆUS, who was at firſt right, had done wrong in ſeparating them. Finally, LINNÆUS, in his Syſtema Vegetabilium, orders HALLER's ſynonym to be excluded altogether. HALLER was probably induced to change his opinion, and unite what he had before conſidered as two diſtinct ſpecies into one, by the obſervations of WILLICH, though he has not quoted this author. WILLICH had met with *ſphærocephalon* growing without culture in a garden, and ſhewed the plant to HALLER, who pronounced it to be No. 8 of his monograph on Allium (No. 10 in his opuſcula). Removing this plant into his own garden, WILLICH obſerves, that in the following year it became in every reſpect the ſame as *deſcendens*; HALLER's Allium, No. 9, (No. 11 in the opuſcula). This obſervation, could we be ſure there was no error, which, however, might eaſily happen in a genus ſo imperfectly underſtood, would be deciſive. But we are ſtill inclined to believe, that the greater length of the ſtamens in *ſphærocephalon* may keep them diſtinct. LAMARCK and DECANDOLLE, in their Flore Françoiſe, make *deſcendens* a variety of our plant; as the former had before done in the Encyclopedie Methodique.

Native of Italy, South of France, and Switzerland. Cultivated by MILLER, in 1759. Flowers in July. Communicated by Mr. HAWORTH.

N.º1765

CRASSULA CENTAUROIDES. CENTAURY-FLOWERED CRASSULA.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5. *Squamæ* 5 nectariferæ ad basin germinis. *Caps.* 5.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CRASSULA *centauroides*; caule herbaceo dichotomo, foliis sessilibus oblongo-ovatis cordatis planis, pedunculis axillaribus unifloris. *Hort. Kew.* 1. *p.* 392.—*ed. alt.* 2. *p.* 194. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 1555. *Haworth Succul.* 57.

CRASSULA *centauroides*; caule herbaceo dichotomo, foliis cordatis sessilibus, pedunculis unifloris. *Sp. Pl.* 404. *Amæn. Acad.* 6. *p.* 85. (caule brachiato. *Mantissa* 361.) *Syst. Veg. ed.* 14. *p.* 305. *Reich. Sp. Pl.* 1. 772.

SEDOIDES africana annua centauroides. *Herm. Parad.* 169.

DESCR. *Root* annual or biennial. *Stems* prostrate, smooth, of a pale red colour, pellucid on the surface, opake at the centre, branched: *lower branches* going off at right angles, or brachiate: *upper ones* dichotomous. *Leaves* opposite, ovate, flat, stem-embracing, margin red, somewhat denticulate, from a row of excavated dots on the under side. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, one-flowered, erect at first, but reflected after the flowering is over. *Calyx* persistent, five-cleft: *segments* acute. *Corolla* five-petalled, when first expanded not unlike that of the lesser Centaury: *petals* ovate-acuminate, bright crimson at the point shaded off to white at the base. *Filaments* green, inserted into the receptacle below the germen, not into the claws of the petals, with which they alternate. *Anthers* yellow.

Germens

Germens five, cohering: *ſtyles* divaricate. No nectariferous ſcales were obſervable.

There is conſiderable affinity between this ſpecies and *pellucida*, and it is not improbable that they have been ſometimes confounded. But in the latter plant, as deſcribed and figured by DILLENIUS, the leaves are much thicker, collected into roſules, and do not ſtand in diſtant pairs, as in this.

That our plant is the CRASSULA *centauroides* of the Hortus Kewenſis we are ſure, having compared it with a ſpecimen preſerved in ſpirits of wine in the Bankſian Muſeum.

We know of no figure exiſting of this ſpecies which, from the brilliancy and long duration of its flowers, ſo well deſerves a place in every collection of ſucculent plants. It is conſidered as an inhabitant of the dry ſtove, but will do very well in the greenhouſe, or even in the window of a light apartment.

Native of the Cape of Good-Hope. Propagated by ſeeds, which, in favourable ſeaſons, are freely produced. Flowers from May to July. Communicated by Meſſrs. LODDIGES and SONS.

LASIOPETALUM FERRUGINEUM. RUSTY LASIOPETALUM.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. rotatus, 5-fidus. *Stamina* basi squama munita. *Anthera* apice poris duobus. *Capf.* supera 3-locularis, 3-valvis: valvis medio septiferis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LASIOPETALUM *ferrugineum*; foliis lineari-lanceolatis obtusis sinuatis integerrimisve.

LASIOPETALUM *ferrugineum*; foliis linearibus integerrimis. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 2. *p.* 36.

LASIOPETALUM *ferrugineum*. *Bot. Repos.* 208. *Venten. Malmais.* 59.

DESCR. A low *shrub* with spreading *branches*, when young covered with a rusty tomentum. *Leaves* alternate, on short petioles, reflexed, linear-lanceolate with a cordate base, more or less and unequally sinuate, smooth on the upper surface, and clothed, on the under, with a thick whitish tomentum, interspersed with minutely fasciculated rusty hairs. The *petioles*, pedicles, and outer side of the calyx are hispid, with a similar pubescence. The *stipules*, which form a remarkable character in most of the species, appear to be entirely wanting in this. *Calyx* persistent, petal-like, greenish within, supported by a *bractle* of three subulate incurved leaves. By some botanists this part is considered as the calyx, and what we have so termed, as the corolla; whence the name of LASIOPETALUM, or WOOLLY-PETAL. *Nectaries* 5, scale-like, revolute, one at the base of each very short *filament*. *Anthers* large, of a deep orange

orange or bay colour; pores at the apex very ſmall: *pollen* white. *Germen* woolly, three-grooved, obtuſely three-cornered, three-celled: *ſtyle* ſhort; *ſtigma* ſimple, marceſcent.

A hardy greenhouſe ſhrub. Native of New South-Wales. Introduced in 1791, by Meſſrs. LEE and KENNEDY. Flowers moſt part of the ſummer. Propagated by cuttings. Thrives beſt in a ſandy peat ſoil. Communicated by Meſſrs. LODDIGES and SONS.

N.° 1767

BURSARIA SPINOSA. THORNY BURSARIA.

****

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Petala 5, receptaculo inserta. *Caps.* compressa, 2-partibilis, 1-locularis, 2-sperma.

Specific Name and Synonyms.

BURSARIA *spinosa. Cavan. ic.* 4. *p.* 30. *t.* 350. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 2. *p.* 36.
ITEA *spinosa. Bot. Repos.* 314.

This pretty flowering shrub, well described by the late Professor CAVANILLES, is, in several respects, nearly allied to ITEA; but differs from that genus in having its petals and stamens inserted into the receptacle below the germen, and a flattened obcordate capsule, which, when ripe, separates into two parts, each of which is one-celled, two-valved, and contains two seeds.

It takes its name from the form of the capsule, which somewhat resembles that of the Shepherd's Purse.

A hardy greenhouse shrub. Native of New South-Wales. Flowers from August to December. Propagated by cuttings. Loves a sandy peat soil with a slight admixture of loam.

Introduced in 1793, by the Marchioness of ROCKINGHAM. Communicated by Messrs. LODDIGES and SONS.

In the Banksian Herbarium, we find specimens from Van Diemen's Island and Port Dalrymple, which have larger leaves and fruit, and one of them is without spines.

PÆONIA EDULIS, *var.* SINENSIS.
CHINESE EATABLE PEONY.

Claſs and Order.

POLYANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5. *Styli* 0. *Capſ.* 2—12, polyſpermæ.

Specific Character and Synonym.

PÆONIA *edulis ;* foliis biternatis : foliolis ovato-lanceolatis integris baſi confluentibus nudis, capſulis recurvatis glabris.
PÆONIA *albiflora. Bot. Mag. n.* 1756, cum ſynonymis?

The inconvenience of giving names to plants from the colour of the flowers, or other circumſtances liable to vary, has often been pointed out ; and in this inſtance the name of *albiflora* is ſo perfectly abſurd, that we have felt a neceſſity of avoiding it. We have therefore adopted that of *edulis* from Mr. SALISBURY, which we ought perhaps to have done ſooner ; but we were willing to deviate, as little as poſſible, from the nomenclature uſed in the Hortus Kewenſis. In the preſent inſtance, we the more readily depart from that authority, becauſe we cannot but entertain conſiderable doubt, whether the Chineſe plants are really varieties of the Siberian.

At firſt appearance our plant may appear to be one of the varieties of PÆONIA *Moutan*, but the herbaceous ſtem, the ſmaller number of capſules, tuberous roots, and different foliage, keep it altogether diſtinct from that ſpecies.

Several varieties of this ſpecies have been of late introduced from China, of which this with large crimſon bloſſoms, approaching to ſcarlet, is the moſt beautiful. All of them are more or leſs ſweet-ſcented. Our drawing was made from a ſpecimen communicated by Sir ABRAHAM HUME, from his very intereſting collection, at Wormley-Bury, Herts. This gentleman imported it from Canton.

IPOMŒA SANGUINEA. BLOOD-FLOWERED IPOMŒA.

****

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus, nudus. *Cor.* campanulata v. infundibuliformis, 5-plicata. *Germen* 2—3-loculare, loculis diſpermis. *Stylus* indiviſus. *Stigma* capitatum, 2—3-lobum. *Capſ.* 2—3-locularis. BROWN.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IPOMŒA *ſanguinea*; corollæ infundibuliformis tubo clavato: limbo involuto, ſtaminibus declinatis, foliis haſtato-trilobis: lobis lateralibus poſtice ſinuatis.

IPOMŒA *ſanguinea*; pedunculis ſuperne cymoſo-trichotomis, folia cordato-triloba v. haſtata ſuperantibus; limbo oblato-ventricoſo; ſtaminibus aſcendentibus, longe exſertis. *Ker in Bot. Regiſt.* 9.

IPOMŒA *ſanguinea*; foliis cordatis trilobis, lobis lateralibus poſtice angulato-ſublobatis, pedunculis trifloris, calycibus glabris. *Vahl Symb.* 3. *p.* 33. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. *p.* 885.

An ornamental evergreen twining ſhrub. Native of the Weſt-Indies, and conſequently with us an inhabitant of the ſtove, where it will extend to a great length, producing abundance of fine ſcarlet bloſſoms, inclining to orange; which are ſingular in having their borders always rolled inwards, being, as far as we have obſerved, at no time expanded.

VAHL deſcribed this ſpecies from dried ſpecimens ſent from the Daniſh iſland of Sainte Croix. He directs it to be inſerted in the ſyſtem between *tammifolia* and *Pes tigridis*; but as both theſe ſpecies have aggregate flowers, it cannot properly be included

cluded in the ſame diviſion with them. We ſhould place it immediately after *coccinea*, to which it ſeems to us to be neareſt allied.

It is not mentioned in the Hortus Kewenſis, nor does it appear that it has ever been ſeen in this country, before it was raiſed by Madame la Comteſſe de VANDES, in her garden at Bayes-Water, from ſeeds communicated by R. A. SALISBURY, Eſq. who received them from the Weſt-Indies.

It bears flowers early in the ſpring, which continue in ſucceſſion till the middle of ſummer. It has not yet produced ſeeds, but we are informed by the gardener, that it is eaſily propagated by cuttings, which ſtrike freely.

Our drawing was taken at the above-mentioned collection, near the end of June 1814.

Pub by S. Curtis, Buckingham St. Strand.

W. Wadsworth, Sculp.

CESTRUM PARQUI WILLOW-LEAVED CESTRUM.

****

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. infundibuliformis. *Stamina* denticulo in medio. *Bacca* 1-locularis, polyſperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CESTRUM *Parqui;* foliis lanceolatis, pedunculis inferioribus trifloris folio dimidio brevioribus, corollæ laciniis lateraliter revolutis.

CESTRUM *Parqui;* filamentis denticulatis nudiſve, caule florifero paniculato, ſtipulis linearibus. *L'Heritier Stirp. Nov.* 1. *p.* 73. *t.* 36. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 1055. *Willd. Arb.* 60. *Enum. Hort. Berol.* 1. *p.* 213. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 2. *p.* 2. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 7.

PARQUI. *Feuill. Peruv.* 3. *p.* 52. *t.* 32. *f.* 1.

The ſpecies of CESTRUM have been hitherto very indifferently characterized; in fact, a great addition having been made to the genus by JACQUIN in his Hortus Schoenbrunnenſis, it was not to be expected that characters framed only for a few ſpecies, although they might ſerve to diſtinguiſh ſuch as were then known from one another, ſhould apply to thoſe ſince diſcovered. The tooth-like appendage to the filaments is, in this ſpecies at leaſt, too inconſtant a character to be uſeful.

The laciniæ of the corolla in our plant are obtuſe; but as, ſoon after expanding, the ſides are rolled back, eſpecially towards the point, they appear in that ſtate more acute than they really are. In CESTRUM *faſtigiatum*, figured at No. 1729, the laciniæ are rolled back from the apex towards the baſe, which

which gives the flower a very different appearance. This character appears to be conſtant, and occurs alſo in *diurnum*.

Cestrum *Parqui* is a native of Chili, in South-America, will live in the open air and produce flowers, and, in ſome ſeaſons, ripens its fruit; but in this ſituation it is always killed down to the ground in the winter; and, if the weather prove ſevere, the roots will periſh alſo.

Jacquin's C. *fœtidiſſimum* is very like our plant, but has much broader leaves in proportion to their length, and grows to a ſhrub ſeveral feet in height. Our plant, when bruiſed, likewiſe emits a nauſeous ſmell; and perhaps the only difference may ariſe from the other being kept conſtantly in the ſtove.

Native of the mountains of Chili, where it was firſt diſcovered by Father Feuillee, in 32° ſouth latitude. Neither his figure nor deſcription are ſufficiently accurate to determine the identity of our plant with his; but ſpecimens gathered at Valparaiſo in the ſame country, by Mr. Archibald Menzies, and preſerved in the Bankſian Herbarium, in every reſpect agree with our's.

Our drawing was taken early in June, ſome years ſince, in the garden of Lord Holland, at Kenſington. Propagated by cuttings or by ſeeds. Introduced in 1787, by Monſ. Williams.

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1741	Zamia, leaſt.
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